



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penna.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
William H. English, of Indiana.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1880.

After a quiet, orderly and decent session of less than three days, the national democratic convention has completed the work entrusted to it, and done that work in the most satisfactory manner to the country at large and in a way that reflects honor and credit upon itself. Hancock and an English constitute a ticket of which any party might be proud, and with which, in the existing condition of American politics, when men, not principles, are the main things to be considered, no party could well be defeated. There is victory in the very sound of it. The democrats will support it to a man, and, in choosing between it and that presented by the Chicago convention, the vast army of independent voters will not take long to consider. Against the private or public character of neither Hancock nor English has one word ever been uttered, and on the reputation of neither is there the slightest blemish. Compared with Garfield, with his Credit Mobilier, Dr. Golyer, and treacherous conduct to Sherman attachments, Hancock is Hyperion, while Arthur, who was dismissed from office by a republican administration for cause, compared to English is a baby. We congratulate the democratic party upon the discernment and discretion its representatives manifested in presenting it with an irreproachable ticket, and upon the success that such a ticket assures it. We also congratulate the people of the entire country, republicans, greenbackers, readjusters and prohibitionists as well as democrats, upon the speedy restoration of the Government to such able and honest hands.

Some of the republican newspapers, whose hopes are father to their thoughts, assert that the action of the Cincinnati convention in excluding the Tammany delegates will be the means of driving away from the ticket to be nominated the support that would otherwise have been afforded it by the strength at the disposal of the Tammany organization. This we do not believe. The two wings of the democratic party in New York undoubtedly entertain for each other a mortal hatred, but neither one hates the national democracy, and, as low as American politics have fallen, it is impossible that either is base enough to sell out to the enemy of both. The national convention of the party had nothing to do with the squabble in New York, and as the opponents of Mr. Kelly represented the regular democratic organization in that State, and as the Kellyites represented the bolters, that convention could not have acted otherwise than it did; nor do we believe Mr. Kelly really expected any other treatment than that he received. The democrats of New York may be divided on personal State issues but it would be to impugn their reputation for the possession of common sense to suppose them so bigoted, so narrow-minded, nay so recklessly desperate, as to throw away the best chance they have had during the last twenty years for obtaining the control of the Government, and that, too, for no other purpose than to gratify mere personal animosities. In speaking of the two wings of the New York democracy, we, of course, refer solely to the leaders thereof, and, if, contrary to all reasonable action, those at the head of the Tammany faction be foolish enough to attempt to pull down the democratic temple and crush themselves in its ruins, they will find that those who have heretofore followed them so unhesitatingly, will be led by them no longer.

As long as the City Council refuses to reduce the municipal expenses, as could be done by reducing the number of officeholders and employees, those who have to bear these expenses must pay them promptly, for not to do so will be only to increase their own burdens by adding to them the interest the city has to pay on the money it borrows. The expense of conducting the city government must be paid. If the tax payers, who have to bear that expense, early or late, don't pay it when due, the city has to borrow the requisite money, and the interest it has to pay on that money is added to the tax bills. Putting off the day of payment therefore only increases the evil. The current expenses of the city are about one third greater than they should be, but, as they are lawfully incurred, they must be paid, and the sooner paid the better.

The National Republican, notwithstanding its partisan support of the republican platform, a cardinal plank in which is the bidding obligation of all pecuniary contracts, puts the Virginia readjusters on the back, and tells them to persist in their efforts, and that the only way for them to achieve the object they have in view is to break up the democratic party in the State. As the republican members of the readjusters' party don't intend to follow this advice, but, instead, to vote the straight republican ticket, it isn't probable the democratic readjusters will, and the Republican exposes its own disingenuous partisanship without any reasonable prospect of recompense.

No one at all acquainted with the true inwardness of the Tammany democrats really believed that they would endanger the success of the national ticket for the sole purpose of gratifying any mere personal feelings, but for all that the hearty support promised the ticket by Mr. Kelly, speaking for the whole of Tammany, is none the less welcome. That support secures the sale of New York beyond a peradventure.

THE NOBINES.

General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 14, 1824; graduated at West Point in 1841; served in the Mexican and Seminole wars; became brigadier-general in September, 1861; distinguished himself at Williamsburg, South Mountain and Antietam, also at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville as commander of a division; became commander of the Second corps June, 1863; was severely wounded at Gettysburg and highly distinguished in the Wilderness campaign; in command at Washington in 1865; now commander of Eastern Department, with headquarters at New York. A staunch Democrat, prominent in 1876 for the St. Louis nomination; is the favorite in Pennsylvania and popular in the South.

Wm. H. English was born in Scott county, Indiana, August 27, 1822. He received a good common school education, and spent three years at the University of South Hanover; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1846, but when at home is chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits; in 1848 he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana; during President Polk's administration he was a Clerk in the Treasury Department; he was the Clerk of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850; in 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature, and elected as Speaker; in 1852 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Indiana; re-elected in 1854, and made a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; again elected in 1856, and during the first session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress took part in the Kansas Compromise measure, and officiated at the same time as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1880. Prof. Baird turned loose at the Fells of the Potomac Tuesday a large number of young eels, which he sent there by Knex's Express, from this city, where they were hatched. This makes about 14,000,000 young eels that the Professor has turned loose in the Potomac from Hancock to the Falls. The Professor is making arrangements for establishing a pond for the hatching of Spanish mackerel at some point on the lower Potomac, for the purpose of stocking the salt waters of the State with that sort of fish, and will probably put Mr. Wesley Ayer, of Alexandria in charge of it.

Some time ago, a man representing himself as an ex-Confederate colonel, was arrested in St. Louis charged with carrying U. S. and national bank notes and passing the pieces together as to make ten such notes out of nine. The chief the Secret Service here says the "Colonel" will have to be discharged as the crime with which he is charged is not punishable by law.

There is nothing else talked about here today but the Cincinnati convention, and on all sides it is conceded to be the best that could have been made. Baird here as almost every where else was the favorite, but it was feared that his speech would have injured him in the North. The only thing that he said against Hancock is that he commanded the troops who executed the order for the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. The radicals certainly can't find fault with him for that, but if they do they are as culpable from using it by reason of the fact that, he, being a soldier, only executed the orders issued by a republican President and founded upon the findings of a republican court. It is a fact that early in 1877 General Hancock wrote to General Sheridan, his commanding officer, to the effect that he believed Mr. Tilden had been elected President, and that as there was no law compelling the President to take the oath of office in Washington, if Mr. Tilden was inaugurated in New York and issued orders to him from that city, he would execute them to the utmost extent of his ability. What the Catholics think of him may be judged pretty well by the answer a Georgia townsman, loved and respected by all who know him, made to day to a question as to what effect the Surratt affair would have upon Gen. Hancock's chances of election, and which was "Oh, there is nothing in that." Large and enthusiastic crowds are around all the bulletin boards, and the prevailing impression is that the next President has been named. The democrats are all delighted, some of them hilariously so, and the republicans look as though they had something in their craw that they couldn't digest. Some of the crowd at the headquarters of the Jackson Association are dancing with joy. Under the orders of that association a battery of artillery is now being drawn from the lot south of the White House to the City Hall where a salute of one hundred guns will be fired right away, and a meeting will be held to elect to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting. As I write the news of the completion of the ticket by the nomination of Mr. English, of Indiana, has been received, and Hancock and English are received with cheers, and are generally believed to be the legitimate successors of the illegitimate Hayes and Wheeler. Assistant Postmaster General Tyler gave expression to the real feeling entertained by all his party when he said just now that "the ticket is the strongest the convention could have nominated," and Mr. Aleck Stephens, who is here for a day or two, to that of his when he said a moment later, "The American people will not allow such a ticket to be defeated."

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$37,550; from internal revenue to \$454,875. The national bank notes received there for redemption amounted to \$288,000.

Messrs. Schurz and Keyser are the only members of the Union now in the city. Mr. Thompson having left this morning for New York, from which city he will not return till Saturday, and all the others having previously gone away. Mr. Hays, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whom Mr. Hayes is afraid to remove, notwithstanding his flagrant disregard of the civil service reform act, will not return until next week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Parrell asks Parliament for \$1,000,000 for the relief of Ireland.

M. Bille has been appointed Danish minister to Washington.

Preparations have been begun in Paris, in the Place du Chateau d'Eau, for the celebration of the national fête on the 14th of July.

The steamer Dessous, having on board the Egyptian obelisk, which sailed from Alexandria June 12 for New York, arrived at Gibraltar last night.

Telegrams from Buenos Ayres say there has been fighting during three consecutive days, and that the national army, up to last night, had been unable to force its way into the city.

It is reported that the Russians have been defeated by the Turcomans and compelled to retreat, after a battle in which both sides lost heavily.

CHARLOTTESVILLE AND RAPIDAN RAILROAD.

The grading on the Charlottesville and Rapidan railroad has been completed. A large force of hands are now working from both ends of the road laying iron. So far, six miles have been laid from Orange Court House, and three and a half from Charlottesville. We were informed by parties who have been over the line that the bridge contractors are doing their work rapidly, and that the country through which the road passes is as fine as any in the State. Lynchburg Advertiser.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. W. H. ENGLISH FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24—10 o'clock.—The sky is overcast and the temperature is hot and sultry. The doorknobs are taking up all platform and reporters' tickets. This indicates the conviction of the national committee that the convention will nominate a candidate and finish business during day's session. Few delegates are yet seated, and they are coming in very slowly. The galleries are only partly filled.

President Stevenson arrived at 10:25 a. m., but the delegates' seats are only half filled. The organ and military band occupy the audience with many admirably rendered musical selections.

The chair called the convention to order at 10:35 a. m. Prayer was offered again by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He prayed for that unanimity and harmony in the convention so needful to accomplish the patriotic end which it had in view; that individual members might lay aside their personal predilections for the highest welfare of the whole nation; that the choice of the convention might result in the election of a man of enduring character, blameless in life, unswerving in reputation and of exalted patriotism, and that the persons elected might be brought to occupy their places.

Mr. Peckham, of New York, rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York delegation. He said that that delegation had heard with great emotion, [Cries of "platform" and he took the desk.] The delegation heard with great emotion the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, S. J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

The chair rebuked the interferences with the proceedings by outsiders and promised it would ask the convention to preserve order at any and all hazards.

Mr. Peckham resumed: The delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he expressed himself as a candidate for nomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, we accept his name as a recommendation of all claim and all candidacy.

He then presented the letter for such action as the convention desired, but the delegation this morning agreed upon another candidate and he named Spenser Randall. [Applause.]

The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's name read, Cries of "yes" and "no," but on a viva voce vote it was decided no.

Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, offered a resolution denouncing as unconstitutional and un-republican any State law affecting a citizen on account of religious or non religious views. Referred.

The balloting was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: Hancock 316; Bayard 113; Field 674; Hendricks 11; Thurman 69; Tilden 61; Randall 120; Jewett 1; Parker 15.

Mr. Hall stated that in obedience to instructions they cast 42 votes for Thurman.

Another Ohio delegate denied his right to announce the vote and said the delegation was then consulting as to how Ohio's vote would be cast. [Cheers.]

Ohio when again called gave 41 for Thurman. Before the official vote was announced, Wisconsin asked permission to change its vote. Cries of "agreed," and some noise.

Somebody raised a question of order that the vote could not be changed. The convention agreed to it and Wisconsin cast for Hancock 20. [Great cheers.]

There was then a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock 18, which produced immense cheering, long continued and great confusion while the chair vainly tried for several minutes to suppress it.

The Ohio delegate said: "Pennsylvania is proud of her sons—both of them—a great soldier and the other an able eminent statesman; and would gladly vote for either," and then he changed her whole vote to Hancock. [Immense cheers and excitement.]

A great portion of the audience and convention rose cheering, waving banners, fans and tossing hats.

Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform amid great enthusiasm. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

The small banners of States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner.

Virginia changed solid for Hancock. The chairman of many delegations flocked to the front of the platform to rush in with changes. Nevada 6 to Hancock, and Rhode Island was solid for Hancock.

Before the official announcement of the result, a motion was made and carried for a new call of the roll of States.

The sergeant at arms announced that the ticket had been ordered no applause until the call should be finished.

Alabama voted solid for Hancock. [Cheers.] Arkansas, California and Colorado voted solid for Hancock.

Announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden States were greeted with hisses from the galleries. Each State followed suit with a solid vote for Hancock, until Indiana was called, which State voted for Hendricks solid.

Iowa, Hancock 21, Tilden 1; Maryland, Hancock 14, Bayard 2; New York, Hancock 70. [Reverberated with cheers and hisses.] All the remainder voted solid for Hancock.

The audience and convention rose and cheered, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Mack, of Ind., moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous. He expressed the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the democratic party, and will do their duty manfully.

Speaker Randall was then presented on the platform. He said he was here to second the nomination of Hancock. [Cheers.] He congratulated the convention on the harmony which had marked the proceedings. The nomination made was strong, and would bring victory. It would bring Pennsylvania back to the democratic roll. It was one that would be satisfactory to the party and the American people. [Cheers.] He pledged his earnest and constant efforts until victory crowns the work on the November Tuesday. If the people should ratify their choice Hancock would be inaugurated. [Partial applause.]

Mr. Waller, of Pennsylvania, followed. The democrats four years ago named the man who was elected President, and to day they had named Hancock. He urged a vigorous campaign. No campaign of defense, but one of constant aggression. He, too, pledged Pennsylvania to place herself in November next in the democratic column.

In response to loud calls, Wade Hampton advanced to the platform, and said in behalf of the solid South, which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier, he pledged to him its solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the South than that of the man who had now been made the standard bearer of the democratic party. Hancock was one of the first after the war was over to exert his influence for restoration of the Southern people to their civil rights. He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any democratic State in the Union.

Judge Hoadley, for Ohio, seconded the motion to make General Hancock's nomination unanimous. Victory in Ohio in name meant a unanimous vote in November, and Ohio democrats expected to win that October victory. The convention had commanded Ohio to take the Garfield gun, and they would try. [Applause.]

place. The action of to day was worthy of that other day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed by John Hancock. [Applause.]

The chair put the question on the pending motion, and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimous choice of this convention as the democratic candidate for President of the United States.

The band played "Dixie" to great cheers, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" in which the great organ joined with full effect. Then came "My Country 'Tis of Thee" to the tune "America" rendered in the same manner. A transparency of the Philadelphia-Randall association was brought in with Hendricks' portrait on one side and on the other the legend "For the President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., spoke. He said that though somewhat sore hearted, the Indiana democrats would do their duty in supporting the nomination of this convention. They had hoped to follow their own gallant leader in the campaign, but they would follow with cheerfulness the gallant leader who had been given to them. He referred to the Confederate brigadiers of whom so much had been heard. He knew them and Hancock knew them, and they knew that they could rely upon them to assist in upholding the constitution and rights of the people under them. He alluded to Hancock's action in upholding the constitution and rights of the people at the end of the war; making a second declaration of independence; a second declaration of the Constitution. He was worthy of their confidence in war and peace, and with him they could safely trust the institutions of the country.

Mr. Faulkner, of New York, spoke briefly but could not be understood.

In response to loud calls Mr. Breckinridge, of Ky., came forward and said they had to day turned their swords into pruning hooks, with which they would reap the harvest of victory next November. They had shown that they were again a united people, and knew as North, as South, as East, as West, [Cheers.] The band put in nomination here to day a man who had given his blood for the Union. He was a national candidate, whose name they put out to day in the name of the democratic party. Kentucky always voted the democratic ticket, but he asked what say the doubtful States—Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana if they could carry this ticket in triumph, and each responded affirmatively amid applause.

In conclusion he invoked the God of battles to give the democratic party a triumphant victory. [Great applause.]

At this point the Tammany men, led by Kelly, Schell, Parker, Green and North, the entire anti-Tilden delegation, entered the hall amid great cheering and were greeted with music by the organ. The confusion and excitement continued several minutes before it could be quieted.

Kelly proceeded to the platform and was greeted with a lively Irish air by the band and there were great calls for him.

The chair said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to day had united the great democracy of New York, also that the constituents from that State had given their vote in their allegiance. He introduced Kelly who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Kelly said: It was true that Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past differences be now banished forever. Cheers. Never again would he refer to what had transpired in the past, either here or in the State of New York. He disavowed ever having been actuated by personal feeling towards any man in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said things of each other for which in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secured he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier, but a statesman as well; a gentleman against whom nothing could be said. [Cheers.] In conclusion he said to the New York delegates sitting in convention let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall first refer to the troublemaker and discordant past be denounced as a traitor. [Great applause.] For him if he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the democratic ticket. Turning to the New York delegates he said: Let us do with one heart and voice. [Applause.]

Mr. Fellows, of N. Y., came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to day's action as superb. They had healed all the distractions existing heretofore in the democratic party, and they were now united to fight one common foe. [Applause.] But they had done so in the midst of the disorderly strife which had for years dominated the whole country. They had restored us all to a common country. At the conclusion he and Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause from the band and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."

At this point Susan B. Anthony pressed forward and ascended the platform, presenting a paper to the chairman who handed it to the reading clerk. It proved to be a printed appeal by the Woman's Suffrage Association and was read by the clerk.

Mr. Waterson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the platform. Among the planks are the following:

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

First, We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrine and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

Second, Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and to create a despotic government, a real despotism; no summary laws, separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third, A strict rule, honest money, the strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of Vice President was then made and carried, when William H. English, of Indiana, was put in nomination by Alabama and seconded by most of the States and the election made unanimous.

At 3 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The platform reaffirms the platform adopted at St. Louis, and is, in its main features, on the line of the Pennsylvania resolutions drawn by Judge Black, and adopted at the convention of the party a few months since. There is a strong anti-Chiefs plank, and a resolution in praise of Tilden and Hendricks, and an arraignment of the republican party for the fraud of 1876. The financial plank declares for gold and silver coin, and cons a national currency convertible into gold.

The New York delegation last night discussed the policy of abandoning the anti rule and reconsidering the resolution adopted to vote solidly for Payne. After the committee had waited on the New York delegation and urged it to stick to Payne, some debate followed, when W. C. Whitney, son in law of Judge Fayne, withdrew Payne's name.

Before the result of the first ballot was announced yesterday the band struck up "Dixie," and if Hancock's name made the audience wild, this air crazed the people within the hall. They stood up on benches, waving anything they could get.

they could get. It was half past six when the vote was announced, and the convention, tired out with the unusually long session, adjourned.

None of the non-mating speeches were of a very electric character, those only of Senator Voorhees, David Dougherty and John W. Daniel approximating even to eloquence. Wade Hampton, when he came up on his crutches to second the nomination of Bayard, was greeted with about as much applause as was bestowed on any of the candidates.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. John B. Young, of Henrico county, announced himself a candidate for Congress.

A man named William Smith committed suicide in Norfolk last night by hanging himself.

A meeting of the State executive committee of the republican party of the State is to be held in Richmond on the 8th of July.

Mr. Edward A. Turpin, who was minister to Venezuela under President Buchanan's administration, died in Philadelphia Tuesday evening. He was a native of Powhatan Co.

Augusta county had \$885.73 worth of sheep killed by dogs during the year ending May 1. The losses were paid for out of the dog tax, leaving a surplus of that tax of \$460.70.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the actual address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, at Winchester, at two fair to come off in October next.

Hon. John Goode, the present incumbent, and Major Baker P. Lee, are the leading democratic candidates spoken of for Congress in the Norfolk district. There will also be a republican candidate, and Col. Lamb, of Norfolk, is spoken of as the readjuster candidate.

The exercises of commencement at Washington and Lee University closed yesterday. Gen. G. W. C. Lee presided in the chapel during the delivery of the usual valedictory and prayers. At a meeting of the trustees Prof. S. T. Moreland, of the McDougall Institute, Baltimore county, Md., was elected to the chair of natural philosophy recently made vacant by the death of Prof. Estlin.

The receipts of cotton at Norfolk since September 1, 1879, up to Friday last, reached the total of 716,963 bales. Comparing a like period of last year, the receipts then amounted to 567,613 bales, showing an increase of 149,350 bales, which is something without parallel in the history of any Atlantic port. Of the quantity received there has been shipped to Europe from the docks 245,065 bales.

The Winchester Times says in reference to the wheat harvest: "The acreage is large and there was a good growth of straw, and until a few days before the wheat ripened there was a splendid prospect for a large yield. Some farmers, however, say the grains are shriveled, and that the yield will consequently be a light one, while others tell us that the heads are large and well filled, and that they are well satisfied with their crops."

Dr. H. O. Cabell, President of the National Board of Health, accompanied by the president and secretary of the board of quarantine commissioners of the Elizabeth river district, yesterday visited the hulk of the Savannah, at the navy yard, at Norfolk, which had been donated by the Navy Department to be used as a quarantine hospital ship. An inspection showed that she is too large for the purpose, and it was decided to ask the government to substitute the Shawmut, a smaller vessel, for the Savannah.

In the case of Barwell Reynolds, a negro, who killed Aaron Shelton, a white man, in Patrick county, arrested by the Pittsylvania Circuit Court, a verdict of manslaughter was returned yesterday by the jury and punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary. The jury was a mixed one, composed of white and colored citizens of Danville. Judge Greer, in pronouncing sentence, said the verdict was correct. He said in the case of Lee Reynolds, Barwell's brother, a noble prosecutor was entered. This ends the celebrated case.

Les Saturday, at Blackwater, James near Charlottesville, Isle of Wight county, James Bradshaw was killed by Josiah Turner. For some time an old feud existed between Turner and Bradshaw, near neighbors, whose lands join. On the day mentioned, just before sunset, Bradshaw saw Turner crossing his farm near his house. Going out to Turner with a stick in his hand, he said to Turner that he had been owing him a whipping for some time, and was going to give it to him then. Picking up a large pole around which peacocks had been shocked, Turner answered that he had as well receive the whipping then as any time, and as soon as Bradshaw was near he struck him a powerful blow, felling him to the earth, and crushing the skull, from the effects of which he died in about six hours. Turner fled at once, and has not yet been arrested.

Exciting Scene in the British House of Commons.

Yesterday Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table. The Speaker informed him that, in consequence of the resolution of the House yesterday, he must retire. Mr. Bradlaugh wished to address the Speaker. The opposition cried "withdraw." The Speaker informed Mr. Bradlaugh that he must withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be heard at the bar. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bradlaugh combated the resolution arrived at against him. He said it was unprecedented to condemn any one until heard. He argued against being accused of atheism. He said he would not forego either his opinion or his claims to his seat. The House might afterward expel him, but until he had taken his seat it has no jurisdiction over him. The him to take the oath. If an appeal should be necessary, as he hopes it will not be, it must be made. He asked the judges to give him the justice which the judges would give him if appealed to. [He was loudly cheered.]

The Speaker asked whether Mr. Bradlaugh should be called in to hear the pleasure of the House.

Mr. Stifford Northcote and Premier Gladstone thought that no case had arisen. The latter thought that last night's resolution was illegal but submitted to it as the decision of the House.

Mr. Labouchere asked leave to move that Mr. Bradlaugh be allowed to take the oath. This was ruled out of order. A motion was made by Mr. Labouchere to rescind last night's resolution, but at the request of Mr. Gladstone he withdrew it.

Mr. Bradlaugh having been called in, advanced to the table, and was informed by the Speaker of the decision of the House, and was requested to withdraw.

Mr. Bradlaugh twice respectfully refused to withdraw.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Speaker be authorized to enforce his withdrawal. Adopted by 30 to 33.

Mr. Bradlaugh refused positively to obey. He was thereupon removed beyond the bar. He returned twice, declaring that the House has no right to exclude him; that it can only imprison him.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh, having refused to obey the Speaker's order, be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to last night's resolution, seconded the motion.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that Mr. Bradlaugh be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms was adopted by a vote of 274 to 7.

Mr. Bradlaugh was finally removed by force and confined in the Tower. The scene in the House was one of great excitement and confusion.

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